Estimate of the probable quantity of Sea Water required for the use of Public and Private Baths of London and the Environs; the Revenue arising from the same, and the Expense of Constructing the Works.

12 public baths, each bath 250 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth; mean depth, 4½ feet, containing 73,125 cubic feet of water each; water to be changed 3 times in the week, requiring 219,375 cubic feet for each bath. 12 baths, requiring 2,632,500 cubic feet a week, the baths to be in use 22 weeks in the year, consuming 57,915,000 cubic feet of water annually.

8,000 noblemen's and gentlemen's houses and first-class lodging-houses, one bath to each house, the bath containing 15 cubic feet of water; each house requiring 52 baths in the year, consuming 6,240,000 cubic feet of water annually.

700 hotels, coffee-houses, and taverns, 1 bath to each house, the bath containing 15 cubic feet. Each house requiring 220 baths in the year, consuming 2,310,000 cubic feet of water annually.

500 schools, barracks, hospitals, asylums, workhouses, and gaols, one bath each, the bath containing 15 cubic feet, each requiring 300 baths in the year, consuming 2,250,000 cubic feet of water annually.

SUMMARY OF WATER.

	Cubic feet.
12 public baths	57,915,000
8,000 noblemen's and gentlemen's houses and lodging-houses	6,240,000
700 coffee-houses and taverns	2,310,000
500 barracks, hospitals, asylums, workhouses, and gaols	2,250,000
	68,715,000

EXPENSE OF CONSTRUCTING THE WORKS.

Main pipe 20 inches diameter, ¼ thick.

Length of main pipe, from Brighton to the Serpentine, 54 miles.

Number of pipes, 9 feet long each, 32,588.

	£.	s.	d.
Weight of pipes, 25,588 tons, at 8*l.* per ton	204,680	0	0
Carriage of pipes from the foundries in Wales, Shropshire, and Yorkshire, to London and Brighton, at 20*s.* per ton	25,585	0	0
Carriage of ditto from London and Brighton to the works, at 10*s.* per ton	12,797	10	0
Laying, jointing, and securing pipes in the ground, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard	21,384	0	0
Works at the Sea Reservoirs, Steam and Hydraulic Engines	150,000	0	0
Contingences, at 10 per cent.	41,444	10	0
	£455,891	0	0

REVENUE.

12 public baths, to be in use 22 weeks in the year.			
300,000 bathers, 22 baths each, at 2*d.* per head each bath	55,000	0	0
Noblemen's and Gentlemen's houses at a rate of 6*l.* annually	48,000	0	0
Hotels, coffee-houses, and taverns, at 6*l.* ditto	4,200	0	0
Schools, barracks, hospitals, asylums, workhouses, and gaols, at 5*l.* ditto	2,500	0	0
	£109,700	0	0

Project to Supply the Serpentine with a Stream of Sea Water, and form Basins of Sea Water in the Vicinity of the Metropolis.

For government to join the projected London and Brighton Railway Company in the expense of forming the line of railway, the water to be raised to a proper height into a reservoir at the sea to cause a current, to be conveyed in a stone culvert along the line of railway,—crossing the River Thames between Vauxhall-bridge and Battersea-bridge by an aqueduct.

The working industrious orders of both sexes of the metropolis, probably amounting to one million, would have the benefit of sea bathing, so conducive to good health.

The higher orders of society would have the pleasure, and be gratified to see, the ailments of the poor much ameliorated, and the Gardens and Park ornamented with pieces of pure water.

The London and Southampton Railway may be available to the same purposes.

WILLIAM MOFFATT, Land Surveyor.

Knightsbridge, Sept. 8, 1835.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—This great King has spent five or six millions of francs (200,000*l.* to 240,000*l.*) in Historical Pictures alone since his elevation to the throne of France. In England, it is calculated that three historical painters starve by their profession, while in France, three or four dozen make handsome incomes by it. We greatly fear that we shall never have an Historical School in England, unless Government renders some assistance.—*British Queen.*

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—Being one of the class whose labour is devoted to the erection of buildings which adorn civilization, I hail, and have perused THE BUILDER with unabated pleasure, as it has for its object the elevation of the mental, moral, and physical condition of the class to which I have the pleasure to belong. I have felt proud in my sphere of life, and now feel more so, with the pleasing emotions that THE BUILDER has excited within me, seeing that a brighter day opens upon us.

THE BUILDER will do much in the good work it has begun towards raising that part of the building line to which I belong, namely, brick-work, to a much more neat and permanent style, and more in accordance with the ennobling feeling of architecture.

It gives me great pleasure to see that you have already hinted at the subject of brick-work, and it cannot fail, I feel confident, to have done some good.

This branch of the building line cannot longer be neglected, but must occupy a position in architecture which the call demands. It is high time the bricklayer should step out of the denomination of a monotonous waller, and occupy a sphere where the greatest, noblest gift of heaven (the mind), will be used and applied to the work being done, and take into consideration the raw material with which he works, the plastic clay, seeing that any colour, shape, or density can be given to it. What, then, should prevent there being a brick-press in every brick-yard, to press all bricks for outside work, thus constituting neatness and strength? What can offend the admirer of brick-work more than to see the huge joints of mortar that are in many of our brick buildings.

If there be any thing in the above that will suit THE BUILDER, or that may at all stir the question, you will much oblige, Yours, &c.

JAMES FLITCROFT.

Tytherly, Hants, March 24th.

We are glad to receive such evidence as this of the raising of the minds of our artizans; with God's help, it shall not be long before a signal change is observed in this respect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—I have taken the earliest opportunity of answering your correspondent "M. L. B."

In the first instance let it be well washed and scraped; if it has never been painted, in my opinion, one good coat of paint would be of great service, provided you would not mind the expense. As to the colouring:—let the lime be fresh, if you can get it; mix it with hot water, fat and linseed oil made hot and mixed together, and used while it is hot, frequently stirring it. Some plasterers use bullocks' blood instead of fat and oil; perhaps you had better try a small piece first. The fore front of the house, No. 2, Old Bond Street, which is compo, was done with this colouring this time two years.

Yours, &c.

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,
OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—In the account you gave last week of the new bridge over the River Wear, I find a mistake of some consequence, which I hope you will correct in your next. You say, "the bridge is entirely constructed of stone from the Pensher quarries." Now, there were three different sorts of stone used in its construction, one a harder kind of free-stone than the Pensher quarries, and was brought from the neighbourhood of Newcastle; the other was brought from Mr. Gibb's own quarry at Aberdeen, and was, of course, granite. The outside course or ring of the centre arch, from the springing, is of this granite. It was thought, by the engineer, that the stone in that neighbourhood would not resist the great pressure of the centre arch.

I am, Sir,

ONE WHO WAS EMPLOYED AT IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—As I have a great interest in the destruction of buildings, being agent to several large timber merchants, and have a still greater interest in the destruction of human life and of libraries, being at once clerk to a coroner, a performer of funerals, and private bookseller, I was much delighted to hear, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Hogg's paper upon the roofs at Buckingham-palace, made as stated, fire-proof, by the use of tar; but upon which I look with an eye of delight, as tending to an opposite effect.

I am, Sir, with profound respect, your humble servant,

HEART-BURN FIRESBRAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BILDER.

SIR,—Permitt me, thro' the meadium of ure heaxalent noose papper, or ray thur jornail, toe aske sum or won of your numrous korrespondents to settil a pint of horthograppy connekt[illegible]kut withe hiddin, a subjict wareon I hope I ma bee pumnitted to ani eye am raythur partiklar—naimly (vizz.) how I ort to spelle the naim of those orrizontail pieces off timber in Ruves call'd generallie "Purlins." but buy sum piple "parlings," bye uthurs "parlains," and agen by a nother sort of peple "Parloins." as tho' wee carpenters ware really as grate theaves wen we haves to doo with hidin wood under a roofe, as uncharritable peple do now and thin sa we har. Also I shud like to no, how these partickiar timburs acquiry'd such a naim.

I ame, sur,

Your most obeddient humbil sarvant,

JON SHAVINS,
Journay man Carpentur.

Beech street,
25th Marts, 1843.

FREE-MASONS OF THE CHURCH.

AN adjourned meeting of the Fifth Chapter was held on Tuesday evening, the 28th March, when the consideration of the proposed laws was resumed, and the following points were settled, viz. that every contributing-fellow be expected to make to the college a present of some book, work of art, or article suitable for the library or museum of the Institution; and every architectural associate shall make and present to the college such drawings as the officers thereof shall require. One-seventh part of the ordinary revenues of the institution was directed to be devoted to the formation of a charitable fund, the produce of which shall not be distributed till the principal amounts to 1,000*l.* Every member of the college to be entitled to receive gratis a copy of all the printed papers, transactions and works, of the college. All members of the college to abstain from personal altercations, and from public strictures upon each other's works and conduct; but to impart fraternally to each other the best knowledge and science.

Every paragraph of the transactions, and every article of correspondence, to be numbered and accurately indexed for exact reference, so as to facilitate to every member the acquirement of professional and technical knowledge. All bye-laws to be annually added to the general laws, if such be deemed expedient.

Upon the college possessing 400 contributing members, measures to be taken for obtaining a charter of incorporation.

The Rev. Owen Marden, B.C.L., Vicar of Chimping, was appointed a Chaplain.

Zachary P. Pocock, Esq., was appointed Correspondent for Van Diemen's Land.

Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., was appointed Professor of Carpentry.

Joseph Hansom, Esq., Architect, Foley-place, and John Clements Gorett, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, were elected Honorary Fellows.

Several gifts were made to the College, among which were two casts from the corporation seal of the city of Rochester, presented by C. Spence, Esq.

The sixth Chapter was appointed to be held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening next.

ISLINGTON CHURCH STEEPLE.—This steeple possesses considerable beauty both of outline and construction. All the upper spiral work is formed with a singular mimesis, shewing light freely through it in all directions and in every view. This is managed by the peculiar manner in which the hollow spiral cone is emplanted upon a double peristylium, presenting only single columns in front, but coupled columns in flank; these are firmly braced together by rustic cinctures, which make the columns at a distance seem to be vermacular, and still lighter than they would have appeared if placed singly. By this artifice, a great accession of breadth is obtained to the soffit of the circular architrave which supports all the conical superstructure. The peculiar manner in which the transition from the peristylium to the spiral cone is managed, is worthy of remark, as is also the way in which the balustrading surmounting the square tower is made of an octagonal plan, so as to retire behind the vases which crown the angles of the tower. These several artifices render the work novel, while they procure lightness of effect, and beauty of outline.

The new church in the Groves received the top stone of the spire some days ago: the scaffolding is now being removed, and the edifice expected to be consecrated in about six weeks.

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